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of a lawyer". But it will be of much assistance in acquainting the farmer with his legal rights and duties. The field is covered, briefly and compactly, from the acquisition of the farm to the sale and marketing of its products. Present day problems, such as irrigation and the production of pure milk, are dealt with. The book is necessarily not exhaustive, but will prove a great factor in keeping any farmer who consults it, in his right relations to his neighbors, and before the law. An extensive index affords ready reference to the text. And since the legal propositions are supported by citations, the busy lawyer may find here in many instances a short cut to the authorities.

H. C. C.

Medicolegal Aspects of Moral Offenses. By L. Thoinot, M. D., Professor in the Medical Faculty of Paris. Translated from the original French by Arthur W. Weyse, Ph.D., M.D., Professor in Boston University. Philadelphia. F. A. Davis Company, 1911. pp. xv, 487.

Medicolegal science has been forging ahead with giant strides in the last few years. A thorough and scientific investigation of the common ground between law and medicine has been instituted, and as a result many new theories and discoveries have been brought to light. Among those engaged in this work is the author whose book is under our present consideration.

The object of Dr. Thoinot's book is "to bring up to date" the question of moral offenses, and "to create familiarity" with the question of the perversions of the sexual instinct. In reviewing this book, one is necessarily impressed with the detailed study which it discloses. The subject has been handled according to the French scientific method, and has been extensively developed. The book abounds in illustrative cases drawn from the investigations of many noted scientists. The various phases of the subject are treated historically, as well as brought up to date. We find here ably portrayed the present day quest after the solution of the problem of sexual offenses. The book has been enlarged, and many American notes added, by the translator, and several illustrations are found in the American edition.

Investigators in medicolegal science will find this a very valuable work. Though designed primarily for the physician who is

interested in medicolegal studies, the book will furnish much of value to the lawyer, and especially to the criminologist, for it is not a study in pathology, but rather of legal medicine.

H. C. C.

The Individualization of Punishment. By Raymond Saleilles, Professor of Comparative Law in the University of Paris. With an Introduction by Gabriel Tarde, Professor of Philosophy in the College of France. Translated from the second French edition by Rachel Szold Jastrow. With an Introduction by Roscoe Pound, Professor of Law in Harvard University. The Modern Criminal Science Series. Boston. Little, Brown & Co., 1911. pp. xlv, 322.

"The Individualization of Punishment" is the fourth of a series of nine treatises on modern criminal science published under the auspices of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. That organization, and its committee, is to be congratulated on selecting the work of such a scholar as Raymond Saleilles. His latest volume reproduces, with slight modification, a course of lectures delivered during the past winter at the "College of Social Sciences" in Paris.

The author deals with a subject that is extremely interesting and important: the most effective punishment for prisoners. Heretofore, yes, and generally at the present day, prince or pauper, sage or simpleton, old or young, fare alike when once the prison gate locks behind them. Whether their crime be heinous or unimportant they occupy the same cell and do the same work. There is one cure for all the ills.

Yet authorities agree that there is no one factor, either from a physiological or from a social standpoint, that is the cause of crime. Hence it seems crude logic to believe that one form of punishment is the best remedy for all the evils that come under the ban of the law, and that all prisoners, without regard to their character or degree of mental development, should be treated in the same manner. Modern science recognizes that crime, like disease, has natural causes, and that penal or remedial treatment cannot be indiscriminate and machine like, but must be adapted to the causes and to the man as affected by those causes.